

# Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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## TWO KILLED, SIX WOUNDED IN BAYONNE STRIKE RIOTS; STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

**Mob Defies Sheriff During Noonday Attack at Plant — Revolvers Used By Rioters and Guards Reply With Repeating Rifles.**

**Violence Begins Early in Day and Attains Height During Noon Hour — Sheriff, Unable to Quell Riots, Calls for State Troops.**

New York, July 22.—Two dead and six seriously injured, one probably mortally, was the harvest reaped by rioters at the Standard Oil and Tidewater plants today as the result of two attacks on the deputies guarding the property.

Two fires also occurred, one in the Standard Oil plant, where a watchman's house was virtually destroyed, the other in the yard of the Tidewater plant, where the staves and lumber were stored.

This last fire was started by means of burning oily waste thrown over the walls by rioters. It was speedily extinguished with trifling loss.

**Rain, Storms Fighting.**  
These killed in the fighting were Stanley Murphy, 23, and Nicholas Iwaszkis, 19, both of whom were shot through the heart by Winchester rifle bullets apparently fired by the guards. The men were killed during an attack on the barrel works of the Tidewater plant which began at 11:40 a. m. and lasted for half an hour. The sudden heavy downpour of rain had much to do with stopping this fight.

A feature of this attack was the defiance by the strikers of Sheriff Eugene Kinkaid, who has tried to persuade the men to keep order and submit their grievances to arbitration.

He rushed up to the riotous when the melee was at its height and commanded the men to disperse. He was greeted with jeers and left the scene. Later it was announced that he had asked for troops and that companies from Newark and Redbank will soon be on the scene.

In a statement regarding his call for troops, Sheriff Kinkaid said: "I telephoned to the governor that it was necessary to call in the militia. The men are not amenable to reason. They don't seem able to distinguish between my men and the men paid as guards. The situation is beyond my control and I have asked the governor to send men at the first opportunity."

Fighting began early today when a mob stormed the plant. After several shots had been fired by the strikers and guards, the crowd withdrew. Sheriff Kinkaid telephoned to the department of labor at Washington to ask that mediators be dispatched immediately to Bayonne to try and end the trouble. He said he hoped it would not be necessary to call out the state troops.

Scores of strikers and others gathered at the works of the Standard Oil company today. The strike out of a watchman's house but it was quickly extinguished. The strikers say the trouble started when Tony Bednank was shot while walking near the company's works.

The crowd, led by John Surgen, a former Austrian soldier, charged up the bank to attack the company's guards who were stationed behind the oil tanks. Several were killed, one of his body rolled down the bank.

The crowd pressed on and in the next exchange of shots Steve Fvohla, a 16 year old boy, was wounded. A street rumor was current after the early morning fighting that two guards in the Standard Oil plant had been wounded by pistol shots and some color was lent to the report when an ambulance drove to and entered the works. It bore no injured men, however, when it left the plant and the surgeon in charge said he had been unable to find any injured inside needing attention.

Strikers and sympathizers gathered in groups on the streets leading to the oil works but made no threatening move toward the plant. Among several orators who addressed them was Frank Tannenbaum, an Industrial Workers of the World leader.

At one large gathering the men did not take kindly to his utterances and he was howled down. The plant of the Tidewater Oil Company, within a half mile of the Standard Oil works, remained closed today. Its officers issued another statement reiterating that there was no strike at the works, that the men are loyal, that they were driven out by the mob, that the plant was now shut down, but because the company did not deem it advisable to "run."

Shortly before noon after several hours of comparative peace, a crowd of 500 assembled near the barrel works of the Tidewater Oil Co. and

## "MR. L" MAN OF MYSTERY NEW SENSATION IN HILL'S ELECTION FUND SCANDAL

**Cummings Presses Hot on Trail of "Our Mutual Friend" Whose Identity is Guarded With Fear and Trembling By Witnesses Who Testify of Their Dealings With Him in Gathering Money To Boost Congressional Candidate.**

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stamford, July 22.—Who is the mysterious "Mr. L" who contributed \$500 to the last campaign fund of the Republican Fourth District congressional committee?

The identity of "Mr. L" has not yet been divulged. Republican politicians who know his identity were almost visibly a tremble at the Hill-Donovan election contest hearing here today when Attorney Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Mr. Donovan, began to insist that the mysterious veil cloaking his identity be torn aside.

Why there should be such effort to conceal his identity, and why conflicting stories as to whether the money actually was received or not—these are facts future inquiries may disclose.

It was through Charles S. Greenwood, for many years private secretary to Congressman Hill, that the mysterious personage was introduced to the congressional inquiry into the alleged illegalities of Ebenezer J. Hill's election to congress last fall.

Today it became known that Hill will not take the stand. Mr. Greenwood testified that after the defeat of Mr. Hill by Jeremiah Donovan, for election to congress two years ago last fall, he had gone to work for Ira Kip, head of the Salt's Textile Manufacturing company. But while working for Kip, he spent a good part of his time working in the

## NOTE SENT TO BERLIN WARNING GERMANY OF RIGHTS OF AMERICANS

**Repetition of Lusitania Disaster or Other Interference With Rights of Neutrals Will Be Regarded as "Unfriendly," Says Final Message of United States—Text of Note To Be Published Saturday.**

Washington, July 22.—The new American note to Germany is on its way to Berlin. It cleared Washington over the telegraph wires during the night and to-day and was being flashed over the cables to London and thence to Copenhagen, where it goes overland wires again to the German foreign office. It should reach its destination to-night or early to-morrow.

It is generally agreed among officials here, however, that any loss of American lives in the meantime would itself raise the question of action, irrespective of any formal reply from Germany. The American note is in the nature of a final statement on the principles involved, in which the United States takes the unalterable position that the accepted rules of international law must govern the rights of neutrals irrespective of retaliatory measures of the belligerents against one another. What action would be taken by the United States in the event of further violation of American rights is not disclosed in the new note nor was it officially commented on otherwise here today but an understanding prevails generally that such another disaster as befell the Lusitania would mean the immediate assembling of congress.

President Wilson has given careful consideration to eventualities to which the new American note may commit the United States and he believes it places squarely on Germany responsibility for any act that may cause rupture.

There is now no indication the Lusitania case itself will cause a rupture but the President has determined to keep that subject in the forefront as a diplomatic issue of first importance between the two countries. Pressure for settlement will be renewed from time to time and if not adjusted by the end of the European war will continue to impend in the relations between the United States and Germany very much as did the Alabama case in the relations between Great Britain and the United States after the Civil war.

The new note warns Germany that any repetition of a disaster similar to that of the Lusitania or any violation of American rights on the high sea resulting in the loss of American lives will be viewed as "unfriendly." The communication had been completed at

## RUSSIANS IN FINAL STRUGGLE

**Desperate Battle Being Waged in Poland to Prevent Cutting Huge Force in Twain—Petrograd Admits Situation Is Most Serious.**

**Teutonic Forces Near Railway That Holds Key To Campaign For Warsaw—Polish Capital Said To Be Tottering—Russians Fire Windau.**

Washington, July 22.—The American Consul at Warsaw cabled the state department today that the Belgian consul had left Warsaw and that the American consulate had taken charge of the affairs there of both Belgium and Serbia.

London, July 22.—While prayers for victory were being said to-day throughout Russia, the Austrians and Germans continued their decisive attack at Warsaw from the north, west and south. Meanwhile, they were reaching further north towards Riga, on the Baltic, from which their advance guard is distant not more than twenty miles.

**Situation Is Serious.**  
The tone of the despatches from Petrograd bespeaks plainly that the country is aware of the gravity of the military situation. Involving not only the fate of the Polish capital but the integrity of the Russian army in Poland, the northern and southern sectors of which might be cut in twain by a decisive defeat along the Lublin-chelm railway.

It is along this section that the Russians are now fighting most desperately for the maintenance of the great artery of communication of Poland with Southern Russia, sweeping away from Lublin and Chelm towards Odessa. Having several times

## REVENUES OF EXPRESS FIRMS NOT ADEQUATE

**United States Government Decides to Help Them Boost Their Receipts.**

Washington, July 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided to-day that the revenues of the principal express companies of the United States are inadequate and modified its former orders to provide additional income.

The fabric of the present express rates is composed of three factors: An allowance of 20 cents for collection and delivery of each shipment, which does not vary with weight or distance; a rail terminal allowance of 25 cents per hundred pounds, which varies with the weight but not with the distance, and rail transportation rate per hundred pounds which varies with the weight of the shipment.

In accordance with the petition of the companies, the commission modified its order to permit transposition of the first and second factors. The effect is to increase the collection and delivery allowance five cents for each shipment and then reduce the rail terminal allowance at the rate of one-twentieth of a cent a pound. As the weight increases the five cent increase is gradually reduced, so that on shipments of more than 100 pounds the readjustment will not make any change. Substantially, no commodity rates will be affected. In all events any changed rates will, with few exceptions, be substantially lower than those prevailing when the commission established the zone system in February, 1914.

By that measure the express companies are expected to increase their gross revenues about 3.58 per cent.

## Conventions Finds Head Is Fighting In Europe

Berkeley, Cal., July 22.—Delegates to the American Physical Education Association in convention here learned today that their president, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of Philadelphia, was serving Great Britain as a soldier. D. A. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., a member of the National Council, also was unable to be present, but a letter from him was read in which he said: "The province of the Physical Educator is to foster fighting instincts. I have been made to say that women might be soldiers. What I did say was that if they were properly trained there would be no physical reason why they should not go to war."

## STRIKE NEAR END, LEADERS ASSERT; SILENT ON TERMS

### WOMEN PICKETS POSTED AT THE U. M. C. PLANT

**Definite Plans Made For Increasing Number of Striking Women Workers.**

Details for picket duty, of the women operatives who have struck at the Barnum avenue plant shops of the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co., were made this afternoon directly after 1 o'clock at a mass meeting of the women strikers held in St. Joseph's hall in Barnum avenue. Four of the women operatives, or sixteen in all, did picket duty at the four entrances to the shops in Barnum avenue this noon and the strikers claim they induced 20 more of the women to quit work.

At the meeting held in St. Joseph's hall this afternoon Mrs. Frederick Cedarholm, wife of the former alderman from the 12th District addressed the gathering urging those who have struck to stand firm, "stand by the principles we have laid down and what we have asked the company for in the way of increase in wages and I am sure we will win. Those who have remained in the factory are in sympathy with us and I am sure will all join us soon if we show them that we are sincere."

Mrs. Cedarholm then briefly outlined what women had accomplished in other cities in similar situations by standing firm in their requests for better working conditions. After Mrs. Cedarholm had spoken other women workers who are on strike began to arrange the details for picket duty. The women assigned to this work were at the four exits of the cartridge plant when work ceased at noon today and stopped a large number of their homes when they quit work today.

Mr. Bowen believes that at least 400 women have quit work. He also said that a number of the women who knew of the meeting had hesitated to enter the hall in Barnum avenue because of the number of men strikers who had assembled about the entrance. Police Captain John H. Redgate and a squad of policemen moved there in front of the hall after the 1 o'clock whistle had blown. The policemen compelled the men to move on or else to enter the hall.

It is thought there will be a meeting in St. Joseph's hall for women only and no men will be allowed to loiter in the entrance. The men will have their meeting at Machinists' headquarters in Cannon street.

The women pickets at the cartridge factory and in front of the hall to-day wore signs on their hats which read, "Don't Be a Scab." While the police kept the men pickets moving they were very gallant to the women and did not molest them.

Thomas J. Savage, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists addressed the women strikers this afternoon and will speak to them again to-night.

There was no disorder or disturbance at the Barnum avenue shops this noon. The workers who went out for their noon day meal went quickly to their homes and returned to the factory quietly at 1 o'clock. Superintendent of Police Eugene Birmingham took charge of the situation there in person. The police automobile in which the superintendent came to the scene was halted at the gate of the old shop on the south of Barnum avenue and next to the building on the former site of the street car barns. With the superintendent were Captain Redgate and Sergeant O'Connell, Williams and O'Neil and Detectives Cronan, Bray and Dooley and Hall, two motorcycle policemen and a detail of a dozen patrolmen. The police had cleared of other than keep the workers and sightseers out of the path of the trolley cars and jitney buses.

### Arms Works Quiet at Noon

Noontime in front of the big Arms plant brought few employees in sight. Boston avenue has been cleared of the small merchants who catered to the hungry crowds. At the Bond street entrance to the plant but little excitement reigned.

Bricklayers and hod carriers who had been laid off took cars to their homes.

The police had little trouble in keeping the pickets in motion.

### WEATHER FORECAST

Fair to-night and Friday.

**Keppler and Flynn Return From New York Conference, Optimistic That Labor Troubles Will End Soon—Signed Agreement, They Say, Will Insure Speedy Settlement of Difficulties—Jennings' Proposition May Bring Peace.**

The end of Bridgeport's labor troubles is in sight. John J. Keppler and John Flynn, respectively the international second vice-president of the I. A. M., and the national organizer of the Carpenters and Joiners' union of America, reached Bridgeport at 2:29 this afternoon bringing good news to the large gathering of labor leaders awaiting them.

Keppler and Flynn had been in conference, they said, with men in New York city who were able to help them reach a solution of the problems they were handling here.

They were guarded in their statements, but they were most optimistic, and their feeling that the industrial strife here soon was to be adjusted in the interests of the workers was contagious. In a few moments a spirit of enthusiasm was communicated to the whole gathering.

Between 6 o'clock and 7:30 to-night, said Keppler, will be held a conference in which Bridgeport interests will figure, and in which the strike will be adjusted.

Here is what Keppler authorized as an official statement: "Flynn and I just came into town. We are very hopeful that by Monday everything will be adjusted and all the men will be back at work."

"Three weeks ago Frank Jennings, International vice-president of the I. A. M., made a proposition which now promises to lead to the strike settlement."

## HUNDRED MORE OF BRICKLAYERS QUIT ARMS JOB

**Only Score of Men Remain On Their Work At New Remington Buildings.**

One hundred bricklayers and 70 hod carriers quit work at the Remington Arms Boston avenue buildings at 11:30 o'clock this morning. There was no more work for them to do.

The bricklayers have caught up with the work as fast as the ironworkers have gone and were the latter on the job, 360 bricklayers and helpers would be working, as they were 10 days ago. Only a score of men are engaged in the trade now on the buildings. These are kept busy today by progress that has been made by one or two men believed to be non-union ironworkers.

## GOMPERS HERE TO ACT ON DISPUTE OVER JURISDICTION

Washington, July 22.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of other trades unions, who met here yesterday to consider the Remington strike, will go to Bridgeport to-night for a conference to-morrow despite the developments which may end the trouble.

It was said to-day that the jurisdictional dispute for control of organized millwrights between the International Association of Machinists, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is a matter of prime importance which needs adjustment and that the Bridgeport conference will be held regardless of other developments in the situation.

## BANKRUPT LISTS PROMINENT FIRMS AMONG CREDITORS

Numbering among its creditors such prominent New York concerns as Tiffany & Co., Altman & Co. and Reissner's hotel, R. L. Rayner of Stamford filed a petition in bankruptcy in the office of Referee John W. Banks today. He gives his liabilities as \$20,833.31 and his assets at \$300. Rayner, who says he has no occupation, must have lived well for his list of creditors includes the Knox Hat Co., the Dunlap Hat Co., and the Atlantic Yacht club of New York. His assets consist of household goods. Rayner's Stamford home is in the exclusive Revonah Manor.

Another Stamford bankrupt who filed a petition today was Richard E. Brown. His liabilities are given as \$124,446.29 and his assets, \$672.

**To Be Discussed Tonight.**  
This concrete proposition of Jennings is to be discussed tonight. I won't say now who will attend this conference. Then it will be referred to the strikers, who are the men directly involved. It must be presented to the Stewart Construction Company, the Remington plant, and ratified by all."

Keppler said, again, that he was confident the proposition would be successful.

Speaking of the coming here tomorrow of Samuel Gompers, Keppler reiterated his bitterness towards the president of the American Federation. "Gompers must prove what he has said," exclaimed Keppler.

"His charge that money has been used means confirmation. He must prove what he has said, and then we can act."

Keppler said that the strike at the Remington plants must be settled first, then the other plants would be straightened out.

He added that the eight-hour day for Bridgeport was sure to come out of the strike settlement. But he would not discuss in detail how this was to be brought about.

He was unwilling to give the details of the conference planned for early this evening out of which he expected the solution of the strike problems to come.

Throughout the day while waiting for the arrival of the two leaders from New York the labor leaders at the Atlantic hotel appeared to gather courage at the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

### UNION STATEMENT

The union men's statement of men on strike or not working because of it follows:

**Remington A. & S. Plant**  
Structural Iron Workers..... 300  
Bricklayers (laid-off)..... 320  
Hod Carriers (laid off)..... 230  
Machinists (including tool makers and die makers and jig workers)..... 125  
(Total number claimed to be employed, 1570)

Total of 22 machinists still remain on day work, including foremen and sub-foremen.  
Millwrights..... 130  
Die Sinkers and Drop Forgers all at work.

**Remington U. M. C. Plant**  
Machinists (night shift)..... 63  
Machinists (day shift) 50 per cent out  
Claimed that there are 300 on day shift and 100 on nights

Women..... 200  
Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co. Total out..... 200  
Machinists and tool makers..... 125  
Gaynor Mfg. Co. Machinists and tool makers..... 30  
Bridgeport Engineering Co. Machinists..... 11  
Grant Manufacturing Co. Machinists and tool makers..... 20

**Manufacturers' Statement**  
Figures prepared today by the Manufacturers' Association place the total number of men on strike in dye factories as 197. The following statement was given out at 1 o'clock by George M. Sames and S. T. Davis, Jr., publicity committee for the association.

"We give the credit for the failure of the strike and the continuance of the men at work to the intelligence of the workmen of Bridgeport in not permitting out of town labor agitators

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